



Gulf of Mexico Harmful Algal Bloom Bulletin

Region: Texas

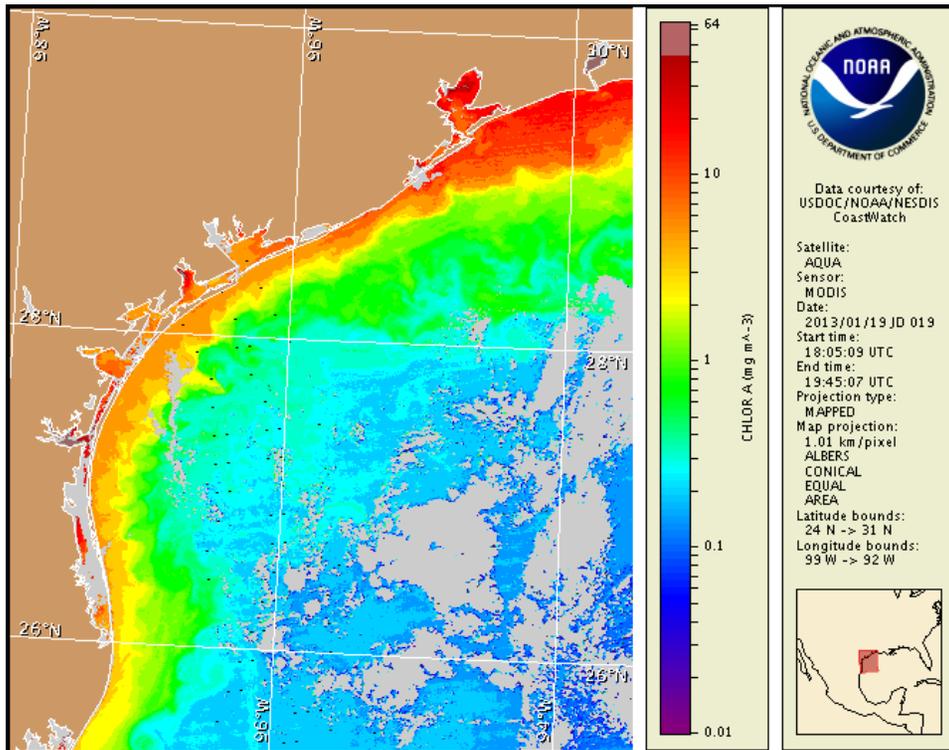
Tuesday, 22 January 2013

NOAA National Ocean Service

NOAA Satellite and Information Service

NOAA National Weather Service

Last bulletin: Monday, January 14, 2013



Satellite chlorophyll image with possible *K. brevis* HAB areas shown by red polygon(s). Cell concentration sampling data from January 13 to 21 shown as red (high), orange (medium), yellow (low b), brown (low a), blue (very low b), purple (very low a), pink (present), and green (not present). Cell count data are provided by Texas Parks and Wildlife Department. For a list of sample providers and a key to the cell concentration categories, please see the HAB-OFS bulletin guide:

http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/hab/habfs_bulletin_guide.pdf

Detailed sample information can be obtained through the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department at:

<http://www.tpwd.state.tx.us/landwater/water/enviroconcerns/hab/redtide/status.phtml>

To see previous bulletins and forecasts for other Harmful Algal Bloom Bulletin regions, visit the NOAA Harmful Algal Bloom Operational Forecast System bulletin archive:

<http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/hab/bulletins.html>

Conditions Report

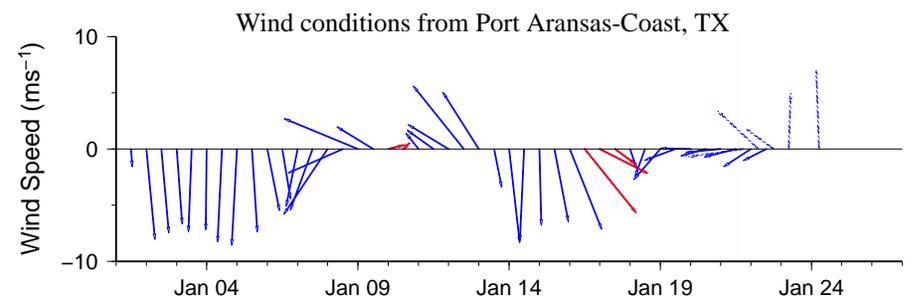
There is currently no indication of a harmful algal bloom of *Karenia brevis* (commonly known as Texas red tide) at the coast in Texas. No respiratory impacts are expected alongshore Texas today through Monday, January 28. For information on area shellfish restrictions, contact the Texas Department of State Health Services.

Analysis

There is currently no indication of a harmful algal bloom of *Karenia brevis* at the coast in Texas. Recent MODIS imagery over the past two days has been completely obscured by clouds, limiting analysis. In MODIS imagery from 1/19 (shown left), elevated to high chlorophyll ($5-16 \mu\text{g/L}$) is visible stretching along- and offshore from Sabine Pass to the Matagorda Peninsula, with elevated chlorophyll ($2-5 \mu\text{g/L}$) visible along- and offshore from Pass Cavallo to the Rio Grande. Elevated chlorophyll is not indicative of the presence of *K. brevis* and is most likely due to the resuspension of benthic chlorophyll and sediments along the coast.

Forecast models based on predicted near-surface currents indicate a potential transport of 70 km south from the Port Aransas region from January 19-25.

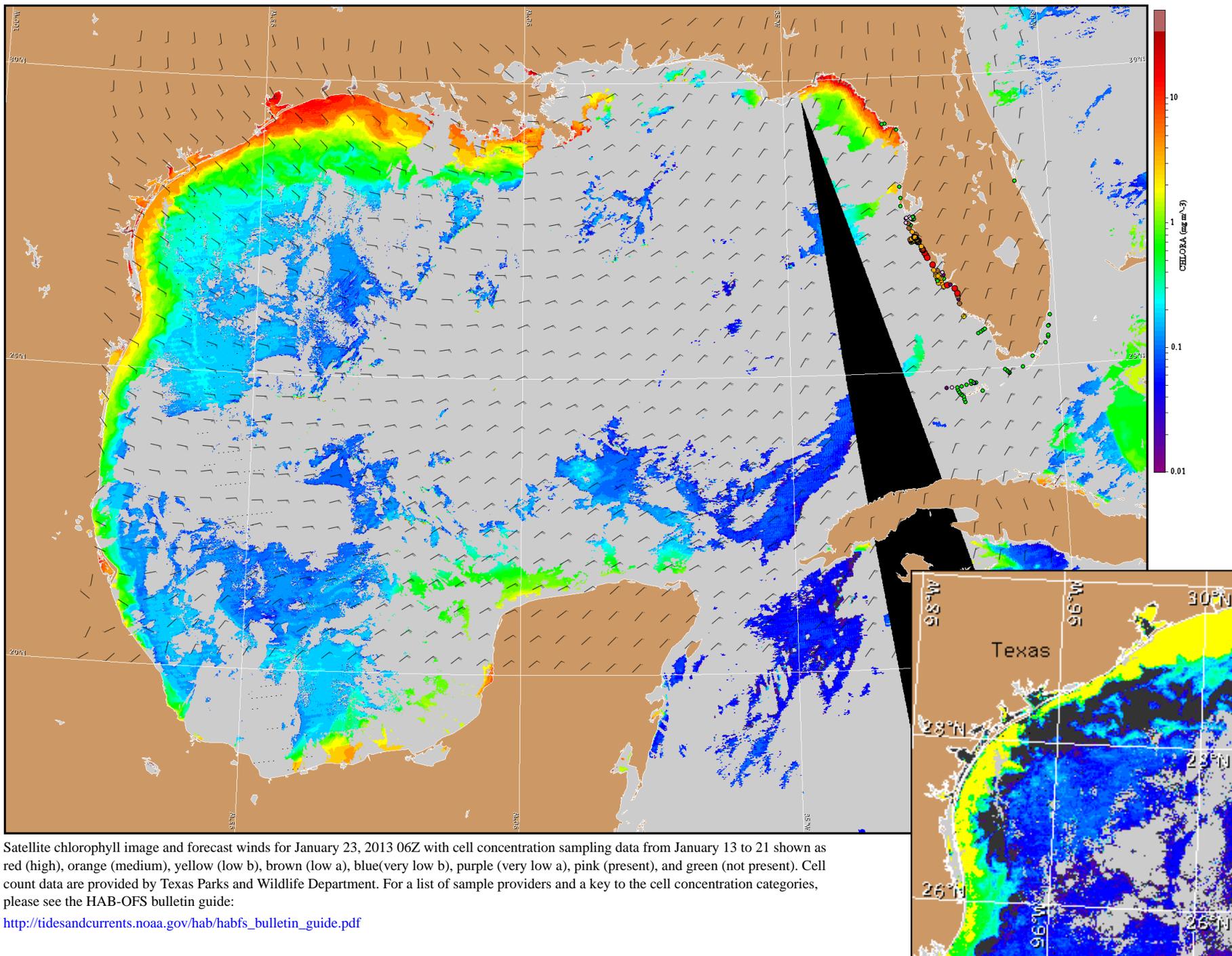
Derner, Urizar



Wind speed and direction are averaged over 12 hours from buoy measurements. Length of line indicates speed; angle indicates direction. Red indicates that the wind direction favors upwelling near the coast. Values to the left of the dotted vertical line are measured values; values to the right are forecasts. Wind observation and forecast data provided by NOAA's National Weather Service (NWS).

Wind Analysis

Port Aransas: East winds (10kn, 5m/s) today becoming southeast (5-10kn, 3-5m/s) tonight through Wednesday night. South winds (5-10kn) Thursday becoming southeast (10-15kn, 5-8m/s) Thursday afternoon. South winds (10-15kn) Thursday night. Southwest winds (10-15kn) Friday shifting north Friday afternoon. Northeast winds (15-20kn, 8-10m/s) Friday night through Saturday. East winds (10-15kn) Saturday night.



Satellite chlorophyll image and forecast winds for January 23, 2013 06Z with cell concentration sampling data from January 13 to 21 shown as red (high), orange (medium), yellow (low b), brown (low a), blue(very low b), purple (very low a), pink (present), and green (not present). Cell count data are provided by Texas Parks and Wildlife Department. For a list of sample providers and a key to the cell concentration categories, please see the HAB-OFS bulletin guide:

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Verified and suspected HAB areas shown in red. Other areas of high chlorophyll concentration shown in yellow (see p. 1 analysis for interpretation).